

means for allowing said employees to view said schedule data at a remote location;
means for retrieving said schedule data from said means for storing; [and]
means for displaying said schedule data to at least one of said employees at said remote
location; and
means for enabling ones of said employees to propose changes to their respective
schedule data.

REMARKS

After receiving and reviewing the Official Action mailed on 24 April 2002, the applicants respond as set forth herein. The independent claims pending in the above application are 1, 8, 16, 25, 31, 36, 41, 44, and 49. Independent claims 1, 16, 25, 31, 36, 41, 44, and 49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Castonguay, as set forth in paragraph 3 of the Official Action. Independent claim 8 stands rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Castonguay in view of in view of the “HR” article, as set forth in paragraph 6 of the Official Action.

Claim 1

Regarding independent claim 1, the applicant has amended claim 1 to recite certain features not disclosed by Castonguay. Specifically, claim 1 now recites in part:

“at least one employee interface positioned at at least one location within a work environment, wherein said at least one employee interface is in communication with said schedule generator and is configured to display data representing respective ones of the work schedules to corresponding ones of the workers, and is adapted to enable ones of the workers to initiate changes to their respective work schedules;” (emphasis added).

The applicants submit that Castonguay fails to meet the emphasized feature now added to claim 1 and that Castonguay thus fails to meet each feature recited in claim 1 as amended. As discussed in further detail below, Castonguay does not enable employees to propose or initiate changes to their assigned work schedule. Accordingly, the applicants respectfully submit that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 1 should be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further

respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 1 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 8

Regarding independent claim 8, the applicants respectfully submit that first, Castonguay cannot properly be combined with the “HR” article under § 103(a), and second, that even assuming Castonguay is properly combined with the “HR” article, the “HR” article fails to provide the teaching missing from Castonguay that is necessary to meet each feature recited in claim 8.

Under § 103(a), the teachings of separate references cannot be combined in an effort to produce the claimed invention unless the references themselves provide some teaching, suggestion, motivation, or incentive supporting the proposed combination of the references. *ACS Hospital System, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital*, 221 USPQ 929,933 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *In re Mills*, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

As noted in the first line of page 22 of the Official Action, Castonguay fails to disclose “at least one kiosk ... to provide an interface for a worker to ... propose changes to their work schedules”, as recited in sub-paragraph (c) of claim 8. Not only does Castonguay fail to disclose this feature, it also fails to suggest the desirability of this feature. Read fairly as a whole, Castonguay provides methods for automatically generating work schedules for agents based on anticipated event load, work rules, or the like. See Castonguay Abstract. However, incentive or motivation for allowing workers to propose changes to their schedules comes solely from the teachings of applicants’ invention, which cannot properly be imparted to Castonguay under § 103(a). In Castonguay, the schedules are generated with input only from management and none from the workers, while the applicant’s invention accepts input from the workers, enabling the workers or employees to trade shifts or parts of shifts with fellow employees. Grafting applicant’s teaching onto Castonguay’s method amounts to an improper hindsight reconstruction of applicant’s invention. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would have no incentive or motivation to supplement the teaching of Castonguay by looking to secondary references such as the “HR” article to create the claimed invention, and the combination of Castonguay and the “HR” article is thus improper under § 103(a) and should be withdrawn.

Furthermore, even assuming that Castonguay and the “HR” article are properly combined, the “HR” article fails to provide the teaching missing from Castonguay that is necessary to meet claim 8. Turning in detail to the “HR” article, the kiosks discussed in the cited portions therein enable employees, at most, to view and change records dealing with general human resources or employment matters. These types of general records are not synonymous with specific work schedules as discussed in the specification of the instant application, which specify when a worker is to report for work. Accordingly, the cited portions of the “HR” article do not disclose or render obvious a kiosk giving a worker the ability to “propose changes to their work schedule” as recited in claim 8. Therefore, the “HR” article fails to supply the teaching that is admittedly missing from Castonguay, and even if the “HR” article is properly combined with Castonguay under § 103(a), such combined teaching fails fully to meet claim 8.

In light of these comments, the applicants respectfully submit that the § 103(a) rejection of claim 8 should be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 8 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 16

Regarding independent claim 16, the applicants respectfully submit that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet every feature recited in claim 16, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 16 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. Specifically, the Official Action cites column 16, lines 36-30; column 17, lines 41-47; and column 16, lines 13-15 of Castonguay as meeting the feature recited in sub-paragraph (c) of claim 16, namely “creating opportunities for employees to modify their work schedule”. While the cited portions may refer generally to schedule building, modification, or generation, such operations performed by or on behalf of “supervisors” modifying other persons’ work schedules and not by employees modifying their work schedules, as recited in claim 16.

Accordingly, the applicants respectfully submit that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet all features recited in claim 16, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 16 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 16 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 25

Regarding independent claim 25, the applicant respectfully submits that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet every feature recited in claim 25, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 25 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. Specifically, the Official Action cites column 2, lines 59-62 and 65 as meeting sub-paragraph (c) of claim 25, namely “monitoring for a sign-up to a slot on said sheet by a signing-up employee”. However, while the cited portion of Castonguay may refer to general schedule viewing and monitoring by supervisory personnel, nowhere does the cited portion of Castonguay disclose monitoring for sign-ups by employees themselves. As discussed in detail above, Castonguay’s method focuses on scheduling and planning activities performed by supervisors, with little or no input from the employees of the supervisors.

Accordingly, the applicants respectfully submit that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet all features recited in claim 25, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 25 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 25 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 31

Regarding independent claim 31, the applicant respectfully submits that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet every feature recited in claim 31, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 31 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. Specifically, the Official Action cites column 16, lines 36-37; column 17, lines 41-47; and Figure 5 of Castonguay as meeting sub-paragraph (a) in claim 25, namely: “creating a proposed shift trade, said proposed shift trade including at least posting employee shift information regarding shift hours and shift date”. While the cited portions of Castonguay may generally describe building of schedules, these portions of Castonguay do not describe any form of shift trades.

Accordingly, the applicants respectfully submit that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet all features recited in claim 31, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 31 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 31 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 36

Regarding independent claim 36, the applicant respectfully submits that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet every feature recited in claim 36, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 36 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. Specifically, the Official Action cites the symbols represented by reference numeral 66 in Figure 8, and column 13, line 66 through column 14, line 15, as meeting the feature recited in sub-paragraph (c) of claim 36, namely “obtaining employee status data regarding which employees are at work;”.

The applicant first notes that the Castonguay patent as issued appears to have omitted the reference number 66 from Figure 8; however, given the discussion of Figure 8 in the Castonguay specification, it appears that reference number 66 was intended to reference the codes or symbols shown adjacent the bracket denoted by reference number 65. That issue aside, however, the discussion at column 13, line 66 through column 14, line 15 makes clear that these codes represent an expected or scheduled status of each agent according to his/her respective schedules, rather than an actual status of each agent indicating which “employees are at work”, as recited in claim 36. Castonguay goes further to describe how a supervisor may manually edit these codes as dictated by anticipated call volume or the like, but Castonguay nowhere discloses an attendance module or the like that can capture and feedback the actual number of employees present to the scheduler or supervisor.

Accordingly, the applicants respectfully submit that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet all features recited in claim 36, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 36 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 36 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 41

Solely to expedite prosecution of this application, the applicants cancel claims 41, 42, and 43 without waiver, prejudice, or disclaimer of their right to pursue the subject matter recited therein in future applications.

Claim 44

Regarding independent claim 44, the applicant has amended claim 44 to recite certain features not disclosed by Castonguay. Specifically, claim 44 now recites in part:

“means for enabling ones of said employees to propose changes to their respective schedule data;”.

The applicants submit that Castonguay fails to meet the above feature now added to claim 44 and that Castonguay thus fails to meet each feature recited in claim 44 as amended.

Castonguay does not enable employees or workers to propose or initiate changes to their assigned works schedules. Accordingly, the applicants respectfully submit that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 44 should be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 44 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 49

Regarding independent claim 49, the applicant respectfully submits that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet every feature recited in claim 49, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 49 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. Specifically, the Official Action cites column 13, lines 48-49, reference numerals 27 or 37 in Figure 3, and Figure 5 as meeting the following feature recited in claim 49: “computer program code logic configured to allow for establishment of at least one sheet containing slots for employees to sign-up for additional or reduced hours” (emphasis added). The applicants submit that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to disclose any method for enabling employees to initiate or propose changes to their assigned work schedules, such as by signing up for additional or reduced hours. As discussed in more detail above, Castonguay read fairly as a whole does not support employee-initiated changes to the scheduling process.

Accordingly, the applicants respectfully submit that the cited portions of Castonguay fail to meet all features recited in claim 49, and that the § 102(e) rejection of claim 49 should thus be reconsidered and withdrawn. The applicants further respectfully submit that the rejections of all claims depending ultimately from claim 49 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn.

The applicant requests entry of the above revisions and reconsideration of the application in view of the above comments. Should the Examiner believe that further discussion would expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number given below.

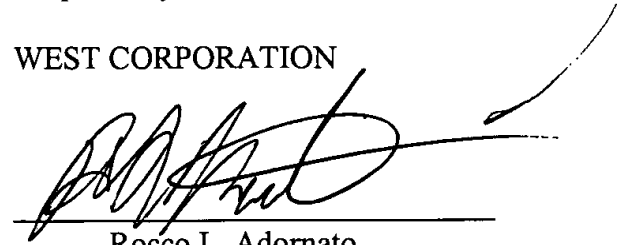
Included herewith is a petition for a one-month extension of time and a completed PTO Form PTO-2038 authorizing payment of related charges to the indicated credit card account.

Respectfully submitted,

WEST CORPORATION

Dated: 26 AUG 02

By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Adornato', is written over a horizontal line.

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SUBSTITUTE

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

EMPLOYEE SCHEDULING AND SCHEDULE MODIFICATION METHOD AND APPARATUS

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to employee management tools and in particular to a system configured to manage the work schedules of a plurality of employees.

2. Background

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Historically, management and scheduling of a large employee workforce has been a complex and time consuming task. With regard to scheduling large groups of employees, it is difficult to predict the number of employees required to adequately staff a particular shift. Once the number of required employees is determined, employees must each be assigned a work schedule. Scheduling employees can be a complex task as many different factors constrain which employees may be selected for a particular shift. For example, scheduling limitations exist regarding hours worked per week, hours worked per day. Further, some employees are hired with schedule requirements. In addition, employees often desire vacation time, schedule changes or to 'swap' shifts with another employee. Further, certain periods may unexpectedly require additional employees to meet unexpected increases in workload, or conversely, certain periods may require fewer employees.

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With regard to the management of large numbers of employees, several additional complexities surface. First, it is often difficult to determine which employees are working and which employees are absent, on break, or tardy. Second, keeping track of schedule violations in a reliable and recordable manner is difficult when large numbers of employees are involved.

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While these types of difficulties are particularly burdensome when managing large numbers of employees, similar difficulties arise when scheduling smaller numbers of employees.

Several attempts have been made to overcome these types of problems however, these attempts do not fully overcome the disadvantages of the prior art. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,499,291, issued to Kepley, describes a scheduling system that communicates an agent's schedule directly to the agent at the agent's terminal, thereby preventing the need for manual distribution. The schedule is presented to the agents via video displays that are at each agent's actual work station, and thus are available for viewing by a particular agent only when that agent is seated at his or her workstation. Furthermore, the Kepley reference does not provide means to account for schedule changes. Absent these features, a system based on the teachings of Kepley still suffers from many of the disadvantages of the prior art.

Likewise, U.S. Patent No. 5,289,368, issued to Jordan et al, and U.S. Patent No. 5,325,292, issued to Crockett, both of which share a common specification, describe systems and methods used to help schedule employee work shifts. However, the methods and apparatus of these systems still possess several disadvantages of the prior art. Among others, system configured according to the teachings of these references still (1) lack an ability to schedule based on employee and not shift, (2) lack an ability to provide the schedules on an employee distributed basis and (3) lack the ability to conveniently and easily deal with schedule changes.

As described below, the present invention overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art by providing a new method and apparatus for employee scheduling, schedule changes and employee attendance monitoring.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the purpose of the invention as broadly described herein there is provided an employee scheduling system for use in a work environment wherein the employee scheduling system facilitates the storage, distribution, and modification of employee schedules.

In one embodiment, the subject invention comprises a computer configured to execute software written to facilitate the creation, storage and retrieval of employee schedules. A manager may use any number of methods or various scheduling algorithms as known by those of ordinary skill in the art ~~may be used~~ to calculate the number of employees required for a particular shift. Hence, based on input regarding previous work force requirements or anticipated the work force requirements, the system creates employee schedules to meet the work

force requirements. The system also includes various other features and aspects for accessing or revising the schedule data. Alternatively, schedule data may be imported into the schedule software.

It is contemplated that a company or business having a plurality of employees would utilize the present invention to establish and maintain the employee schedules. In one embodiment the employee schedules are created on an employee-by-employee basis instead of on a shift-by-shift basis. This provides the advantages of more flexible scheduling to meet employee needs and a more consistently engaged work force to meet the work flow needs of the company.

In one embodiment, a scheduling computer executes the scheduling software to achieve the functions of the present invention. The computer and software running thereon accept input from management including but not limited to employee files, workload data, and schedule changes. Also included in various embodiments of the scheduling system ~~are~~ are one or more display monitors located remotely from the scheduling computer, one or more work stations or kiosks located remote from the scheduling computer, an attendance monitoring system configured to interface with the scheduling computer and a remote access module configured to facilitate access to the scheduling data via telephone or computer network.

With regard to embodiments including display monitors, the computer communicates employee schedule data to the one or monitors for display of schedule data to employees. In one configuration, the monitors are large overhead-mounted video display monitors able to simultaneously visually communicate the schedule data to a plurality of individuals.

With regard to embodiments configured with one or more remote computer workstations or kiosks, an employee may manipulate the kiosk to cause the scheduling computer to communicate employee schedule data for display or printing on the kiosk. In addition, each kiosk provides means for the employees to offer and/or accept schedule changes or accept additional or reduced hours from management.

With regard to embodiments configured with an attendance monitoring module, the scheduling computer communicates with an attendance module having software running thereon. The attendance module comprises a system capable of determining which employees are present at work. A comparison is then made to determine employees scheduled but not working,

employees working but not scheduled, and employees scheduled and working.

With regard to embodiments configured with a remote access interface or portal, the scheduling computer communicates with the remote access interface to facilitate the exchange of data over a telephone or a computer network, such as the Internet. This feature advantageously allows a remotely located employee to utilize the features of the scheduling system. In another embodiment, the remote access module is configured to facilitate a connection between one or more remote offices.

In various embodiments, the system may include the ability for management to transmit a request to the employees over one or more access points, such as kiosks or display monitors, requesting additional employees on a particular shift. This is referred to therein as the posting of a sheet by management. In response, the employees may optionally respond to the request at certain access points capable of receiving input, such as a kiosk.

In some embodiments, the system may support creation of a 'pool' of employee generated requests to change or shift their schedules. Other employees may then view the pool of available shifts, i.e. shift trade requests, and may optionally accept the shift change if their schedule and qualifications permits such a change.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a block diagram of an example environment of the present invention.

Figure 2 illustrates a block diagram of an example configuration of the apparatus of the present invention.

Figure 3 illustrates a block diagram of an example configuration of the software interfaces of the present invention.

Figure 4 illustrates exemplary sub-modules that comprise an example embodiment of the employee scheduling module.

Figure 5 illustrates exemplary sub-modules that comprise an example embodiment of the employee interface module.

Figure 6 illustrates exemplary software components that comprise an example embodiment of the database interface.

Figure 7 illustrates exemplary software components that comprise an example embodiment of the attendance module.

Figure 8 illustrates exemplary software components that comprise an example embodiment of the remote user interface.

5 Figure 9 illustrates an operational flow diagram of an exemplary method of schedule creation and schedule assignment using the present invention.

Figure 10 illustrates an operational flow diagram of an exemplary method of data distribution to employees using the present invention.

10 Figure 11 illustrates an operational flow diagram of an exemplary method for creating sheets and signing up for a posted sheet in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 12 illustrates an operational flow diagram of an exemplary method for posting and accepting shift trades using the present invention.

Figure 13 illustrates an operational flow diagram of an exemplary method of attendance processing using the present invention.

15 Figure 14 illustrates an alternative example configuration of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Overview of the Invention

20 The present invention provides improved systems and methods for staffing, scheduling, and managing a plurality of employees. In one embodiment, the system includes at least one computer configured with software to receive work force requirement data and create schedules based on the work force requirement data using any of many various scheduling algorithms. Hence, based on input regarding previous work force requirements or anticipated the work force requirements, the scheduling system creates employee schedules to meet the work force requirements. Alternatively, schedule data may be imported into the schedule software. The
25 system also includes various other features and aspects for accessing or revising the schedule data.

Although other applications are possible, one example environment ~~that~~ in which the subject invention can be implemented is shown in Figure 1. As shown, one example

environment comprises a large office building or office complex having management offices 100 and employee work area 102. In this example environment the employee work area 102 comprises the floor of a telephone services operation, such as for receiving or placing telephone sales calls. The work area 102 includes rows 105 of stations, each station having a terminal (not shown). The office area also includes a break room 104.

For purposes of the present application, the term management is used in reference to a person of authority over workers or employees. In general, management or managers have a different level of authorization in the scheduling system than workers or employees thereby providing managers access to features of the scheduling system that are inaccessible to workers or employees. In contrast, the terms worker and employee, used interchangeably, refer to the individuals for ~~which~~whom schedules are created, maintained, and monitored. The difference between these terms will become apparent after reading the detailed description that follows.

Within the management office is a computer server 110 configured to execute software written to achieve the function of the present invention. The server 110 and software running thereon accept input from management including but not limited to employee files, workload data, and schedule changes. The server 110 communicates employee schedule data to one or monitors 112 for display to employees. In one configuration, the monitors 112 are large overhead-mounted video display monitors able to simultaneously visually communicate the schedule data to a plurality of individuals.

In the example environment shown in Figure 1, one or more computer workstations or kiosks 120 reside throughout the employee work area. Each kiosk 120 provides means for the employees to access and/or print their work schedules.

Included in this example environment is an Internet server 122 that connects to the Internet 124 or other computer network. The Internet server 122 ~~to facilitate~~facilitates connection to the scheduling system by one or more individuals or entities at one or more remote locations 126. For example, in this example environment employees located at their homes may connect to the scheduling system over the Internet to ascertain their work schedule or utilize other functions of the scheduling system of the present invention.

In the example environment shown here, the present invention also facilitates a connection to one or more remote offices 130. In the example environment shown, the remote

office 130 comprises another telephone services call center located in another city.

Within this example environment of a telephone services call center the system allows for access to the data via a number of 'access points' including but not limited to a worker's computer terminal (not shown), centrally located user-interactive kiosks 120, large display monitors 112, telephone, Internet 124, or electronic mail.

In various embodiments the system may include the ability for management to transmit a request to the employees over one or more access points requesting additional employees on a particular shift. In response, the employees may optionally respond to the request at certain access points capable of receiving input.

In some embodiments, the system may support creation of a 'pool' of employee generated requests desiring to change or shift their schedules. Other employees may then view the pool of available shifts i.e. shift change requests and accept the shift change if their schedule and qualifications permits such a change.

Although the present invention is described above in an example embodiment of a telephone service call center, it is anticipated that the present invention may be utilized any of a number of different environments where it is desirable to manage two or more employees.

Example Embodiment

Figure 2 illustrates one example embodiment of the present invention in an exemplary environment of a telephone call processing center. As such, Figure 2 illustrates a block diagram of the apparatus comprising such an example embodiment. As shown, the scheduling system interfaces with a central main frame computer 200 such as a main computer that acts as the center of a company's computer network. In one configuration, the main computer 200 comprises an IBM® brand, Tandem® brand, or other similar main frame computer operating under a UNIX® operating system. The particular configuration or apparatus of the main computer 200 is not significant to the present invention other than that it is preferably capable of the functions described herein. The main computer 200 interfaces with the scheduling system, coordinates the acceptance of calls into the call processing system, and communicates schedule data to the employee scheduling system components. For example, in

this embodiment the employee scheduling system of the present invention utilizes the data storage, printing, and display facilities of main computer 200.

As the present invention is discussed herein in the environment of a call processing system, an automatic call distributor 202 connects intermediate the main computer 200 and the PSTN Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) 204. The automatic call distributor 202 accepts calls, such as calls from customers requesting to purchase an advertised product, via the PSTN 204. Upon receipt of a call, the automatic call distributor 202 may direct the call through the main computer 200 to a call processing system 206. The call processing apparatus provides means for an employee to service the call, such as by taking the telephone order.

In this exemplary embodiment the present invention works in conjunction with the main computer 200, automatic call distributor 202 and call processing system 206. The present invention, while operating in conjunction with these systems, is generally independent from the call processing apparatus 206 and 206, 202 automatic call distributor 202, and is described in this example environment only for purposes of understanding.

The present invention thus comprises an employee scheduling apparatus 220 configured to execute software configured to achieve the functionality of the present invention. The software is described below in greater detail. In one embodiment, the employee scheduling apparatus 220 comprises a computer capable of interfacing with the main frame 200 and executing software. One such computer is a Pentium® based processor running a Windows, Windows NT, or Linux Windows®, Windows NT®, or Linux® based operating system. It is contemplated that the employee scheduling apparatus 220 includes at least one data entry device and at least one display device.

The employee scheduling apparatus 220 connects to the ~~main frame~~ mainframe computer 200 and the call processing system 206 thereby allowing data exchange therebetween to allow the scheduling system to take "attendance" based on the activity of the call processing system. The attendance feature of the present invention is discussed below in greater detail.

The employee scheduling apparatus utilizes the main computer 200 to access one or more database storage devices 222, such as by way of example and not limitations, hard disk drives, read/write optical storage, tape drives, and the like. As described below in greater detail, one

configuration of the software utilizes the storage device **222** to store employee data, schedule data, and call statistic data.

Also connecting to the main computer **200** is a data display apparatus **112** and an employee interface **120**. The data display apparatus **112** interfaces with the employee scheduling apparatus **120** via the main computer **200** to display scheduling data to employees. In one configuration the data display apparatus **112** comprises a plurality of computer or television monitors mounted in an elevated location to facilitate viewing by a plurality of employees or workers.

The employee interface **120** provides for interactive access and interactive input by employees to the schedule data stored on data storage device **222**. In reference to Figure 1 and Figure 2, it is contemplated that in one embodiment the employee interface **120** comprises a plurality of independent stand-alone systems, referred to hereinafter as kiosks. Each kiosk **120** may optionally contain a processor, embodied in a computer, with support software and hardware to facilitate communication with the data storage device **222**. It is contemplated that each kiosk **120** include at least one user interface, such as a touch screen, keyboard, or mouse, one or more printers, and one or more display devices. A description of the operation and functionality of each of the one more kiosks **120** is provided below.

Figure 3 illustrates a block diagram of the software modules and interfaces comprising the present invention. A more detail discussion of the function of each software module is provided below. For purposes of discussion, the software modules shown on Figure 3 operate in conjunction with the hardware components of Figure 2.

As shown, operating system software **300** oversees operation of the main computer. As described above the operating system **300** of the main computer **200** interfaces with VRU software **302** running on the automatic call distributor to automatically answer the incoming calls and distribute them to a telephone operator, i.e. employee. Each employee utilizes order-processing software **304** to service the telephone order.

Turning now to the software of the present invention, employee scheduling software **308** executes on the employee scheduling computer. An operator uses the employee scheduling software **308** to create and modify employee schedules. Detailed functionality of the software on the employee scheduling module **308** is provided below.

The employee scheduling software communicates with the database interface software 310 to access workload data for the creation of employee schedules. Once the employee schedules are created, the scheduling module 308 stores the employee schedule data on the database. Likewise, the database interface software 310 provides access to the database storage device if so requested by any of the employee scheduling software 308, employee interface software 312 operating on the kiosks, or when requested by the display drivers 320 for transmission to the one or more display devices 112.

The employee interface module 312 facilitates interaction by the employee with the scheduling data to view and print that individual's schedule data, and perform various other features described below in greater detail.

Also included in Figure 3 is a remote user interface 322. It is contemplated that in certain embodiments a remote user interface 322 is in communication with the operating system 300, as shown, to facilitate access to the schedule data and the scheduling system from a remote location. Using the remote user interface 322, an employee or manager may access the scheduling system via a worldwide computer network such as the Internet or a telephone accessible voice response unit (not shown).

In conjunction with Figures 4-8, a more detailed discussion of the various components of each of the software modules is provided to aid in understanding the functionality of the present invention. Figures 10-14 and the associated discussion provide a description of one example method of operation of the example embodiment of the present invention described herein.

Turning now to Figure 4, an example configuration of the sub-modules of the employee schedule module 308 is shown. The sub-modules 350-366 comprise one exemplary collection of programmed options, enabled using software routines, that are available through the employee schedule module 308.

Employee Data Entry Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module 308 includes access to an employee data entry sub-module 350. The employee data entry sub-module 350 comprises a software configuration executable on the employee scheduling apparatus 220. The employee data entry sub-module 350 provides the interface for a manager to

establish an employee record, enter/edit employee data and delete an employee record. The employee data entry sub-module communicates with at least the database interface software 310 to establish and/or modify an employee data record.

Employee Schedule Entry Sub-Module

- 5 In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module 308 includes access to an employee schedule entry sub-module 352. The employee schedule entry sub-module 352 comprises a software configuration executable on the employee scheduling apparatus. The employee data entry sub-module 352 provides the interface for a manager to establish an employee schedule file, enter employee shifts and/or edit an employee schedule.
- 10 The employee data entry sub-module 352 communicates with at least the database interface software 310 to establish and/or modify the schedule record.

Projected Workload Sub-Module

- In the example embodiment described herein, the Employee Schedule Module 308 includes access to a projected workload sub-module 353. The projected workload sub-module
- 15 353 comprises a software configuration accessed via the employee scheduling apparatus. The projected workload sub-module 353 provides the interface for a manager to establish or enter data regarding the projected or estimated workload required during a period. This data is useful in generating the required schedules. The projected workload sub-module 353 communicates with at least the database interface software 310 to obtain various data such as call statistic data.
- 20 Means are also provided, such as data entry screens or file access capability, to obtain workload data from other sources. In this particular embodiment, workload data, discussed below in greater detail, comprises information regarding the number of calls that may arrive during a particular period.

Schedule Generation Sub-Module

- 25 In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module 308 includes a schedule generation sub-module 354. The schedule generation sub-module 354 comprises a software configuration executable on the employee scheduling apparatus. The schedule generation sub-module 354 provides the interface for a manager to generate a schedule based on estimated or known future workload. The schedule generation sub-module 354

communicates with at least the database interface software 310 to obtain information regarding workload statistics and employee schedules. It is anticipated that various different systems using any number of different algorithms or scheduling routines can be utilized to generate the schedules of the present invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited to a particular method or apparatus for scheduling a workforce.

View / Print Schedules Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module 308 includes to a view / print schedules sub-module 356. The view / print schedules sub-module 356 comprises a software configuration accessible from the employee scheduling apparatus. The view / print schedules sub-module 356 provides the interface for a manager to view or print a particular schedule. The view / print schedules sub-module 356 communicates with at least the database interface software 310 to obtain information regarding employee schedules.

Report Generation Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module 308 : includes a report generation sub-module 358. The report generation sub-module 358 comprises a software configuration accessible from the employee scheduling apparatus. The report generation sub-module 358 provides the interface for a manager to generate a report regarding an aspect of the scheduling system, workforce, or a schedule period. For example, using the report generation sub-module 358 an authorized individual, such as a manager, may generate a report listing the schedule history of a particular employee, of a particular shift, or of an employee's violations. The report generation sub-module 358 communicates with at least the database interface 310 software to obtain information regarding employee schedules, or workload history.

Violations Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module 308 includes a violation sub-module 360. The violations sub-module 360 comprises a software configuration accessible from the employee scheduling apparatus. The violations sub-module 360 provides the interface for a manager to define various types of violations in the system. Broadly defined, a violation is an infraction of the workplace rules or obligations. For example, one type of violation may comprise an employee arriving late and without a valid excuse.

Another type of violation might be an employee absence or a rule violation such as unauthorized telephone calls or excessive breaks.

The violations sub-module **360** also allows a manager or authorized user to enter violations, confirm violations or delete violations such as if the violation was recorded in error or assigned to the wrong employee. The violations sub-module **360** communicates with at least the database interface software **310** to obtain and record information regarding employee schedules and employee data.

Security Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module **308** includes access to a security sub-module **362**. The security sub-module **362** comprises a software configuration accessible from the employee scheduling apparatus. The security sub-module **362** provides the interface for a manager to alter the authorization levels required to access particular data and/or particular aspects of the system. It is contemplated that a manager would have one level of authorization while an employee would have another level of authorization. Similarly, a manager or the scheduling system assigns each employee a number or password thereby allowing access by that employee to only certain aspects of the scheduling system. In other embodiments, the employees select their own passwords.

The security sub-module **362** communicates with at least the database interface software **310** to obtain information regarding employee schedules, scheduling data or employee data. In one embodiment, the security level of an employee is stored with the employee data.

Sheets Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module **308** includes a sheets sub-module **364**. The sheets sub-module **364** comprises a software configuration accessible from the employee scheduling apparatus. The sheets sub-module **364** provides the interface for a manager to create, monitor and delete sheets. A sheet is a manager created option or sign-up list requesting that employees make voluntary schedule changes based on future workload. Once created, a sheet is posted, most often electronically, by management thereby allowing workers to sign-up for the specified schedule changes. For example, if management determines that additional workers are required, often because the work load level

has changed, then management or any authorized user may create a sheet. In one example configuration the sheet includes information regarding the shift that the sheet is directed to, whether additional workers or fewer workers are needed, how many more or fewer workers are required and text entry areas for workers to sign-up for the sheet. Thus, a sheet may be used to
5 add to the number of workers scheduled for a shift or reduce the number of workers scheduled for a shift.

Once enough workers have signed up on a sheet to satisfy the requirements of the workload, the system automatically closes the sheet. Alternatively, a manager may close the sheet if the anticipated workload change is inaccurate. Sheets may be displayed in any manner
10 including but not limited to display on overhead monitors, transmitted to each worker's terminal, or provided on a web site or other remotely assessable computer server.

It is anticipated that employees may be more or less willing to sign-up for sheets for a particular shift. By way of example, holiday or weekend shifts may be undesirable and hence difficult to obtain the required workforce. In such a situation the sheets sub-module also
15 includes capability to increase the wage paid during the particular undesirable shift as an incentive to sign-up for or accept a shift on a sheet. Other incentives may also be offered instead of an increase in pay such as time off at a later date, gifts or a sign-up bonus.

In yet another variation, different employees may be granted different rights to sign-up for a sheet. In one configuration, an employee with a certain level of seniority may be granted
20 first rights to sign-up for a sheet.

The sheets sub-module **364** communicates with at least the database interface software **310** to obtain information regarding employee schedules, scheduling data or employee data.

Data Display Control Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee schedule module **308**
25 includes a data display control sub-module **366**. The data display control sub-module **366** comprises a software configuration accessible from the employee scheduling apparatus **222** by one having adequate authorization. The data display control sub-module **366** provides the interface for a manager to control the operation, appearance and content of the data display apparatus **112** that may optionally be located throughout the work area for viewing by

employees. It is anticipated that the data display control sub-module 366 provide means to control the color, organization, content, refresh period, font type, font size and other similar features of the display. The data display control sub-module 366 communicates with at least the database interface software 310 to obtain information regarding employee schedules and workload history.

Turning now to Figure 5, an example compilation of the software sub-modules comprising the employee interface module 312 is shown. In this example embodiment the employee interface module 312 is a configuration of software routines available for interaction primarily by employees, but also by managers, from the one or more kiosks situated throughout the work area. In other configurations, the software components of the employee interface module 312 are accessible from the scheduling interface or at each of one or more employee terminals or via a network of computer, such as the Internet. The following, in conjunction with Figure 5, identifies and describes the components or sub-modules that comprise the employee interface module 312.

Employee Access Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee interface module 312 includes an employee access sub-module 400. The employee access sub-module 400 comprises a software configuration executing on the employee interface apparatus 120. The employee access sub-module 400 provides the interface to control access to the various aspects of the scheduling system via the employee interface module 312. As known by those of ordinary skill in the art, the employee access sub-module 400 requests a user identification or password before allowing employee access to the scheduling system. In one configuration the employee access sub-module 400 communicates with the database interface 310 to compare a user entered password to the password stored with the employee data. Of course, the present invention is not limited to a particular method or apparatus for granting access. The password also limits the data that the employee may view to data pertaining to that particular employee.

View / Print Schedule Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee interface module 312 includes a view / print schedule sub-module 402. The view / print schedule sub-module 402 comprises a software configuration executing on the employee interface apparatus 120. The

view / print schedule sub-module **402** provides the software interface for an employee to view and/or print a copy of their schedule for a particular period of time, such as a particular day, week, month or year. As known by those of ordinary skill in the art, the view / print schedule sub-module **412** utilizes common view and/or print subroutines. The view / print schedule sub-module **402** communicates with the database interface **310** to obtain schedule data.

In another embodiment the view / print schedule sub-module **402** is configured to e-mail or transmit in some other manner an electronic copy of a particular schedule to a remote location. In yet another configuration, an employee may utilize the scheduling system to download a schedule to a personal computing device, such as a PALM PILOT™ brand personal storage device.

View / Print Violations Sub-Module

The view / print violations sub-module **404** operates in a generally similar manner to the view / print schedule sub-module **402** described above but is instead configured to provide information to an employee regarding the violations assigned to that particular employee.

Sheet Sign-up Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee interface module **312** includes a sheet sign-up sub-module **406**. The sheet sign-up sub-module **406** comprises a software configuration executing on the employee interface apparatus **120**. The sheet sign-up sub-module **406** provides the software interface for an employee to sign-up for a sheet that is posted on the system. The operation of the system with regard to creation, posting, and sign-up of sheets is discussed below in more detail. The sheet sign-up sub-module **406** automatically determines if the worker attempting to sign-up for the sheet is already scheduled to work that shift or if allowing the worker to sign-up for that particular sheet would violate any of a number of county, state, or federal labor laws. Likewise, the sheet sign-up sub-module **406** may optionally be configured to determine if an employee is qualified to perform the tasks required on the shift of the sheet. Accordingly, the sheet sign-up sub-module **406** communicates with the database interface **310** to access schedule data and employee data.

Request Shift Trade Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee interface module 312 includes a request shift trade sub-module 408. The request shift trade sub-module 408 comprises a software configuration executing on the employee interface apparatus 120. The request shift trade sub-module 408 provides the software interface for an employee to request a shift trade. In one embodiment, the management authorizes shift trades. In another embodiment, the request for shift trade advantageously occurs without intervention from management. Each shift change request is sent to an available shift pool or bulletin board that stores posts from individuals requesting shift trades. Each entry in the shift pool may include information such as proposed shift change request, date posted, need to switch before date or other relevant information. Using the request shift trade sub-routine 408 employees may view the entries in shift change requests pool and sign-up to work the shift or trade shifts. In this manner shift changes can occur without involvement by management. Accordingly, the sheet sign-up sub-module 408 communicates with the database interface 310 to access schedule data and employee data.

Vacation / Schedule Change Request Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee interface module 312 includes a vacation / schedule change request sub-module 410. The vacation / schedule change sub-module 410 comprises a software configuration executing on the employee interface apparatus 120. The vacation / schedule change request sub-module 410 provides the interface to control the scheduling of vacation time and/or permanent schedule changes in the scheduling system via the employee interface module 312. The vacation / schedule change request sub-module 410 utilizes schedule data and employee data to determine if vacation time is available and if vacation can be granted during the requested period without causing a work force shortage. Likewise, similar determinations are made for permanent schedule changes, such as availability and seniority.

Change Password Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee interface module 312 includes a change password sub-module 412. The change password sub-module 412 comprises a software configuration executing on the employee interface apparatus 120. The change password sub-module 412 provides the interface to allow an employee to change their password.

The change password sub-module **412** communicates with the database interface **310** to access and write to the employee data, which is where employee passwords are stored.

View Handbook Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the employee interface module **312** includes access to a view handbook sub-module **414**. The view handbook sub-module **414** comprises a software configuration executing on the employee interface apparatus **120**. The view handbook sub-module **414** provides a text and graphics viewing interface to allow an employee to view the employee handbook. The view handbook sub-module **414** communicates with the database interface **310** to access the employee handbook.

Turning now to Figure 6, an example configuration of the sub-modules comprising the database interface **310** is shown. In this example embodiment the database interface **310** is a configuration of software routines available for interaction by various modules, sub-modules and user interfaces in the scheduling system. The components of the database interface **310** comprise the employee data interface **416**, the schedule data interface **418** and call statistic data interface **420**. Access via an interface to data stored on a database is known by those of ordinary skill in the art and accordingly not discussed in detail herein.

Figure 7 illustrates an attendance module **314** as is contemplated for use with the present invention. The attendance module **314** is a compilation of software running on any or all of the main server, employee scheduling apparatus or attendance module. In the embodiment described herein the attendance module **314** executes on the employee scheduling apparatus **120** and interfaces with the main server **200** to obtain information from the order processing software **304** to determine which of the plurality of workers, in this embodiment telephone service agents, are actively fielding calls. The attendance module software **314** compares the information regarding active agents from the order processing software **304** and schedule data from the database interface **310** to thereby take attendance of the scheduled employees. In one embodiment, the attendance feature periodically polls the order processing software **304** for worker activity or log-in status. The attendance module **314** includes the following sub-modules.

Attendance Report Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the attendance module 314 includes access to an attendance report sub-module 450. In this embodiment, the attendance report sub-module 450 comprises a software configuration. The attendance report sub-module 450 provides a user interface to allow a manager to generate reports regarding the attendance of a particular employee or attendance over a particular period. The attendance report sub-module 450 communicates with the database interface 310 to access the employee data and schedule data.

Attendance Violations Assignment Sub-Module

In the example embodiment described herein, the attendance module 314 includes access to an violations assignment sub-module 452. The violations assignment sub-module 452 comprises a software configuration designed to interface with the violations sub-module 360 in the employee schedule module 308. The attendance violations assignment sub-module 452 provides a user interface so a manager may enter violations regarding the attendance of a particular employee or other attendance data. In one embodiment however, the violations assignment sub-module 452 automatically polls attendance and records violations without assistance from management. This advantageously reduces the workload on the management personnel.

Figure 8 illustrates the software components of an exemplary remote user interface 322 as is utilized in various embodiments of the present invention. The remote user interface 322 is a configuration of software designed to facilitate access to the schedule data, such as by an employee, from a remote location. In one embodiment, the data is accessed via a telephone line with the aid of a voice response unit. In another exemplary embodiment the remote user interface 322 comprises one or more computers equipped with network software, such as is utilized to provide access to data over the Internet or other network. It is anticipated that both employees and managers, i.e. individuals with varying levels of access authorization, may utilize the functionality of remote access capability. In one example configuration the remote user interface 322 comprises a remote computer-based computer-based data access system having a scheduling system interface 460, a remote user interface display control 462, a remote user password interface 464, and remote user communications interface 466. Each aspect is discussed below and set-off under separate headings.

Scheduling System Interface

One aspect of the remote user interface **322** is the scheduling system interface. The scheduling system interface **460** serves as a liaison between the scheduling system and the remote user interface **322**. The scheduling system interface **460** facilitates the access, entry and coordination of data between the various modules and interfaces of the scheduling system and the remote user interface **322**. The scheduling system interface **460** may include data buffering capability.

Display Control Interface

The remote user interface **322** includes a display control interface **462** to create and change the manner in which the data is displayed to the remote user. The display control interface **462** includes software and hardware to facilitate the storage and presentation of schedule data from the scheduling system and the remote user. As known by one familiar with network software, an interface is utilized to accept information from a remote user and present information to a remote user. In the Internet environment, these interfaces are often referred to as a web page. Hence, the remote user interface includes a number of pages that connect or link to other pages of the scheduling system. Using a network language, such as HTML, the scheduling system interface **460** is configured to provide access to the functionality of the above-described sub-modules and interfaces. To avoid repetition, another detailed discussion of the sub-modules and interfaces of the scheduling system is not provided again. Likewise, those of ordinary skill in the art are familiar with the software and hardware interfaces that push and accept data over a computer network, such as the Internet.

Remote User Password Interface

The remote user password interface **464** oversees access to the system by a remote user based on a remote user password. The remote user password interface **464** operates in accordance with the employee access sub-module of Figure 5 and is therefore not described again herein.

Remote User Communication Interface

The remote user interface **322** includes apparatus, including software and hardware to establish and support a communication link between the remote user and the remote user interface. In one embodiment, the remote user communication interface **466** includes a plurality

of telephone lines connected to an Internet server. In one embodiment, the remote user interface 322 includes T1 line access thereby providing access for 48 incoming lines, 47 of which are voice channels and one of which is a data channel. The data channel in conjunction with the T1 card carries and properly assigns ANI data to each of the 47 channels. The remote user interface communications also includes banks of modems with integrated software configured to receive and place calls.

3. Operation

In references to Figure 9, an operational flow diagram of an exemplary process for creating an employee schedule is shown. As is commonly understood in modern workplaces, new employees require work schedules. Likewise, employees requesting a schedule change must be assigned new schedules. Accordingly, the flow diagram of Figure 9 illustrates the process of the present invention for creating a new schedule for an employee or worker. It is contemplated that the steps or operation of Figure 9 be executed using a configuration of software executing on one or more computing devices. In the example embodiment described above, the employee scheduling module 308, and in particular, the create employee schedule sub-module 352, contains the routines to create a new schedule. In alternative embodiments, alternative methods of executing the steps of the present invention may exist.

At a step 500, the operation determines that a new schedule must be created. Next, at a step 502, the operation assigns a start and end date to the new schedule. Hence, a schedule may apply to an employee for a period of weeks, months or years. By way of example, night shifts may be rotated between employees at five month intervals, or schedules may be created to flexibly account for education requirements.

Next, at a step 504, the operation creates an employee's shifts. This includes the creation of a shift for days of the week and a start and end times for each day's shift. Likewise, the schedule can be crafted to have any period of repetition or duration. Thus, the functionality of the present invention is not limited to assigning an employee to one of several common shifts. Instead, the scheduling is achieved on an employee by employee basis. This arrangement of employee based scheduling advantageously adds flexibility to the scheduling process, allows employees to have more control and flexibility in selecting a desired schedule, and meets the needs of employees having unique work requirements.

Yet another advantage of the present invention over shift based scheduling is that all employees do not start and stop work at the end/beginning of shifts. For example, in a shift-based scheduling environment, a shift may end at 5:00 p.m. and another shift may begin at 5:00 p.m. However, in such an arrangement there are no workers actually working exactly at 5:00 p.m. due the change in shift. However, using the principles of the present invention, shift changes can be made to occur at 10 minutes intervals thereby causing at least 5/6th of an employer's work force to be working at any particular time and not hindered by the shift change. This is particularly desirable in industries having constant worker demand such as continually operating factories, telemarketing, teleservices, or other similar industries.

Next, at a step **506**, the system queries the user to determine if additional shifts need to be created for the particular employee. If additional shifts need to be created, the operation returns to a step **504** so the user may create additional shifts for the worker.

Alternatively, if sufficient shifts have been created for the employee, the operation progresses to a step **508** wherein the operation stores the entire schedule for the employee in a database or other storage apparatus. At a step **508**, the operation stores the data to a database. Next, at a step **510** the schedule data is made available on an employee interface, such as a kiosk. Also, at a step **512**, the operation forwards the schedule information to one or more managers. This step may optionally occur only upon the request of a manager.

At a step **514**, the operation forwards the updated schedule data to the attendance apparatus. This facilitates the taking of attendance of scheduled employees as is described in detail below in conjunction with Figure 13.

After the occurrence of these events, the operation progresses to a step **516**, wherein the system presents the user with an option to create another schedule for another employee, step **502**, or exit the create schedule sub-module step **518**.

This is but one possible method of operation for creating a schedule in a system having the features of the present invention. For example, in other configurations the employee could create a proposed schedule within the available schedule openings. Thus, the system would aid in the scheduling of employees, reducing demands on management.

Further, and as stated above, any number of various methods or routines may be adopted

to determine the work force required to properly service a particular workload.

Once a plurality of schedules have been created the present invention provides for distribution of the schedule throughout the system. Figure 10 illustrates an operational flow diagram of a method of data distribution, such as schedule data, to the employee interfaces.

5 Employee interfaces are referred to for purposes of understanding as kiosks. At any of steps 550, 552, and 554, the system or an operator creates some form of data. For example, at a step 550, a user may create a schedule; or at a step 552, the system or user establishes a violation; or at a step 554, a manager posts a sheet. Next, at a step 556, the operation stores one or more of these types of events or data on a server database.

10 Once stored, the system makes the data available to the users of the system in various ways. In the operation described below, it is anticipated that the user would utilize a kiosk to initiate the distribution of data to themselves. Initially for a user to access the schedule data, the operation requests a user password or a confidential user number. This occurs at a step 558.

Once logged into the system, the operation allows a user to perform any of steps 560-566.
15 Step 560 allows a user to view or print their schedule, in the case of employees, or any schedule, in the case of managers. Step 562 allows an employee to view violations assigned to them. Step 564 allows a user to sign-up for a sheet. Step 566 allows a user to post or sign-up for a shift trade. All of these functions are described above individually in greater detail. In addition, an operational flow diagram for sheet sign-up, step 564, and shift trade post or sign-up, step 566, is
20 described below in conjunction with Figures 11 and 12, ~~respectfully-respectively~~.

If a user selects either of step 564, ~~sheet sign-up or step 566, shift trade,~~ (sheet sign-up), or step 566, (shift trade), the operation progresses to a step 570 so the operation may update the data in the database. Thereafter, all of steps 560, 562, and 570 progress to a decision step 572 to inquire if the user desires to perform additional functions available from the employee interface,
25 i.e. kiosk, or log-out. If the user chooses to perform additional features, the operation returns to allow additional actions.

Alternatively, the operation progresses to a step 574 and the user is logged out of the system. The ~~log-out~~ log-out procedure can occur automatically, for security purposes, or after manual log-out by the user. In one embodiment, the kiosk is equipped with a sensor, such as an
30 ~~inferred~~ infrared motion detector, to determine when the immediate user has moved away from

the kiosk.

Figure 11 illustrates an operational flow diagram of one exemplary method of sheet creation and sign-up. As described above, a sheet is a posting by management requesting additional or fewer workers during a particular period of time. A sheet posting allows qualified employees to sign-up for the additional hours or sign-up to get time-off during the time listed on the sheet. To execute a sheet sign-up, management or an authorized user determines that the staffing level for a particular period needs adjustment. This occurs at a step 600.

Next, at step 602, the user utilizes the sheet sub-module to create a sheet having pre-allocated sign-up slots and employee qualification criteria. Pre-allocated sign-up slots comprise a listing or opening on which a number of employees needed to adequately staff the time period for which the sheet is created may sign-up. For example, if five additional employees are needed during a particular time period, then a manager creates a sheet with five pre-allocated sign-up slots to cover the particular time period.

Employee qualification criteria comprises information included in the sheet that limits which employees that may sign-up for the sheet. One employee qualification criteria comprises the shift period (date and time) covered by the shift on the sheet since in this embodiment an employee can only sign-up for a sheet if the employee is not already working during the times covered by the sheet. Likewise, employment law may limit the number of hours an employee may work per day or per month.

Another employee qualification criteria is the qualification level or job description of an employee. In various work environments, employees may have different qualifications and/or job descriptions. In the environment of a telephone call servicing center, different telephone agents will only be skilled to answer calls regarding particular products or services. In the environment of a large resort-type hotel, different employees may have different job responsibilities. For example, some employees may be assigned as maid services, some employees to food services, and some employees capable of both maid service and food service duties. If a sheet was to require maid service duties, then only certain employees are qualified to sign-up for a shift on that sheet.

With regard to sheets asking scheduled employees to give up hours, any employee scheduled to work during the time period of the sheet could sign-up to reduce their hours if they

were scheduled during the period listed on the sheet. The present invention advantageously includes means to identify and categorized employees into various work classifications.

Returning to Figure 11, at a step 604 the system displays the newly created sheet on demand of employees logged on the system at the one or more employee interfaces or on the one or more overhead displays. In one embodiment, the employee interface automatically determines the sheets that are available to the employee based on the known qualification level of the employee, and only shows sheets to the employee for which that employee is qualified. Of course, the system displays all posted sheets on the one or more overhead monitors.

In furtherance of the sheet sign-up process, the operation progresses to a step 606 and wherein it is anticipated that an employee selects one of one or more posted sheets. Next, at a step 608, the employee reviews the sheet posting and takes steps to sign-up for the sheet.

Once the employee signs-up for a sheet, the operation adjusts the employee's schedule to included the sheet parameters, step 610, and thereafter writes the schedule change to the database interface, step 612. Next, at step 614, the operation decrements the available slots in the sheet.

At a decision step 616, the operation determines if additional slots are available on the sheet. If slots are available, the operation returns to step 604, and the opportunity is presented for additional employees to sign-up for the sheet. Conversely, if decision step 616 determines that the sheet is full, the operation progresses to step 618 causing the system to close the sheet. This completes one exemplary sheet posting and sheet sign-up process.

Turning to Figure 12, an operational flow diagram of an exemplary method for posting and accepting shift trades using the present invention, the present invention also includes functionality to dynamically achieve shift trades without intervention of management. Shift trades are distinguished from sheets in that management creates and posts sheets to adjust the work force during particular periods. In contrast, shift trades comprise an exchange of shifts between at least one employee scheduled to work a particular shift and at least one employee scheduled not to work that particular shift.

To achieve a shift trade post to a common shift trade pool, step 650, an employee desiring to trade a shift, i.e. posting employee, first logs into a kiosk, step 652. Next, at step 654 the employee views their current schedule. Thereafter, at a step 656, the employee selects which of

his or her shifts to post to the pool. This is the shift the employee hopes to remove from their schedule.

After selecting a shift, the posting employee, at a step 658, is provided an option to edit the parameters of the shift post. Stated another way, the system provides the employee an opportunity to ~~only post~~post only a portion of the shift, such as the last half to allow the employee to leave early for vacation, or the first half of a shift to allow time for shopping in the morning. Likewise, the posting employee may set a post period. A post period is a time period or duration that~~that~~during which the system will display the post and allow others to sign-up for the shift. By way of example, an employee may ~~only~~ want to post a shift only if they can know at least one week before the shift whether they will have the time off so that they may have time to adequately plan their vacation or arrange airfare.

At a step 660, the system officially posts the shift, thereby making the shift available to other employees.

At a step 665, the system updates the database regarding the shift post and displays the data in the posted shift pool. It should be noted that the shift posted by the posting employee can be either ~~of~~ a request to work fewer hours, i.e. get time off, or a post to request additional hours, i.e., work more.

In response, another employee may respond to the shift trade request, step 670. At a step 672, a responding employee utilizes either of an overhead display or a kiosk to view shift trade posts. Next, the employee accepts a posted shift trade at a kiosk, step 674. Of course, the employee must be a qualified employee for the requirements of the particular shift as was discussed above with regard to the employee qualification process.

After the employee accepts the shift, the system updates the schedule data in the database, step 676, to remove the shift trade request from the pool of posted shifts. At a step 678, the operation adjusts the posting employee's schedule to account for the executed shift trade by the responding employee. Likewise, at a step 680, the operation adjusts the responding employee's schedule to reflect the change in schedule. Steps 678 and 680 cause the system to update the schedule data in the database, step 665.

This completes the discussion of one exemplary method of operation for the shift trade

software sub-module. It is anticipated that one of ordinary skill in the art could arrive at other particular methods for changing a shift, all of which would be covered by the present invention's posting shift trade requests in a employee scheduling environment.

As touched on above, the present invention advantageously includes attendance or participation monitoring capability. This capability is achieved by means of a compare function. The compare function compares the employees scheduled to work and the employees actually in attendance. The present embodiment provides access to the schedule data via the database interface. Other apparatus or software is used to automatically obtain information regarding which of the scheduled employees are actually present. Of course, in at least one embodiment the information regarding which employees are actually present may be entered manually.

Figure 13 illustrates an operational flow diagram of one exemplary method of operation of the attendance module. At a step 700, the operation initiates an attendance process. An attendance process comprises the process of comparing and recording scheduled employees who are not at work, and similarly, non-scheduled employees who are at work.

Next, at a step 702 and a step 704, the operation simultaneously reads the current schedules from the database to generate a scheduled employee list to determine who should be working. The system also generates a list of employees actually logged into the system. In the method illustrated in Figure 13, each employee must log into a computerized network to perform the functions of their job. As explained above, any other method or apparatus of determining which employees are present and working is compatible and covered by the scope of the present invention.

Next, at a step 706, the operation compares the two lists so that at a step 708 the system can identify the employees working as scheduled. At a step ~~710~~ identify 710, the system identifies the employees absent although scheduled. At a step 712, ~~identify~~ the system identifies the employees working but not scheduled.

In response, the system automatically combines this information into reports, step 714. The system stores these reports on the scheduling system for optional viewing by management, step 716. Finally, at step 718, the scheduling system automatically records the employees working but not scheduled and the employees scheduled but not working in the violations sub-module so that the system may optionally assign violations to employees.

4. Alternative Embodiment

In an alternative embodiment, the scheduling system of the present invention is configured as a stand-alone system independent of a main computer. It is anticipated that this alternative embodiment would find usefulness in a smaller work environment such as one not equipped with one or more large main-frame computers. As shown in Figure 14, the present invention is configured as a software program ~~acceptably~~running on a personal computer **750**. In this embodiment, the scheduling computer comprises a computer having a Pentium® based processor, a hard disk drive, some form of data entry device and display.

Optionally connected to the scheduling computer is a data display apparatus **752** configured to display schedule data to a plurality of individuals. The data display apparatus **752** connects to some form of video display device in the scheduling computer **750**.

Also connected to the scheduling computer is one or more employee interface apparatus **754**. The employee interface apparatus, or kiosk, are located at one or more different locations within the work place. It is anticipated that the kiosks have similar functionality as described above with regard to the employee interface module. However, it is within the scope of the present invention to alter the features of the scheduling computer and employee interface to account for the variations between small work environments and large work environments. One such example would allow employees to log into their personal computers to ascertain their schedule.

Also included in this alternative embodiment is access to the Internet **760** to facilitate participation by a remote user. Any manner of Internet **760** access is compatible with this embodiment.

This embodiment also includes an optional attendance apparatus **762**. The attendance apparatus **762** compares schedule data with a tabulation of the workers present during a shift to arrive at an attendance or listing of the scheduled employees actually reporting to work. In one configuration, the attendance apparatus **762** includes an interface with an electronic time clock. The electronic time clock records the employees that are present at work, and the interface reports the same to a software routine running within the scheduling software on the computer **750**. In this manner, attendance is taken and violations can be generated for use in the manner described above. In an alternative embodiment, the attendance apparatus may comprise any of a

number of different apparatus or methods for recording which employees are present during a work shift. These methods and apparatus include, but are not limited to, access cards, I.D. tags with automatic readers, manual attendance methods, cameras or electronic sensors, networks sensors to determine network log-in status, or use monitors to determine of the employee's business tools are in use.

Operation of the stand-alone system of the alternative embodiment described above operates in a manner similar to that described in conjunction with Figures 9-13 and accordingly is not described again herein. Of course, variations in the method of operation, as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, due to the absence of a ~~main frame~~mainframe computer as a central system are contemplated.

While particular embodiments and examples of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only and not as limitations. Those of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate that other various embodiments or configurations adopting the principles of the subject invention are possible. The breadth and scope of the present invention is defined by the following claims and their equivalents, and is not limited by the particular embodiments described herein.